

FRI

The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in grofs, and at a diftance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the fhew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*  
 Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,  
 He *frights* the nations. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
**FRIGHT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour.  
 You, if your goodnefs does not plead my caufe,  
 May think I broke all hofpitable laws,  
 To bear you from your palace-yard by might, *Dryden.*  
 And put your noble perfon in a *fright*.  
**TO FRIGHTEN.** *v. a.* To terrify; to flock with dread.  
 The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,  
*Frighten* the valleys and infect the wood. *Prior.*  
**FRIGHTFUL.** *adj.* [from *fright*.] 1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.  
 Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,  
 Thy fchooldays *frightful*, deep rate, wild, and furious. *Shak.*  
 Without aid you durft not undertake  
 This *frightful* paffage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**FRIGHTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *frightful*.] 1. Dreadfully; horribly.  
 This will make a prodigious mafs of water, and looks *fright-*  
*fully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*  
 2. Difagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.  
 Then to her glafs; and Betty, pray,  
 Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*  
**FRIGHTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of im-  
 preffing terrour.  
**FRIGID.** *adj.* [*frigidus*, Latin.] 1. Cold; without warmth. In this fenfe it is feldom ufed but  
 in fciences.  
 In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable,  
 and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both  
 animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
 2. Without warmth of affection.  
 3. Impotent; without warmth of body.  
 4. Dull; without fire of fancy.  
 If juftice Phillip's covife head  
 Some *frigid* rhymes difburles,  
 They fhall like Perſian tales be read,  
 And glad both babes and nurſes. *Swift.*  
**FRIGIDITY.** *n. f.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.] 1. Coldnefs; want of warmth.  
 2. Dulnefs; want of intellectual fire.  
 Driving at thefe as at the higheft elegancies, which are but  
 the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 9.*  
 Of the two extremes, one would fooner pardon phrenzy  
 than *frigidty*. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
 3. Want of corporeal warmth.  
 The boiling blood of youth agitating the fluid air, hinders  
 that ferenity which is neceffary to fo fever an intentnefs; and  
 the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reafon  
 of its dulling moiſture. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 14.*  
 4. Coldnefs of affection.  
**FRIGIDLY.** *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without af-  
 fection.  
**FRIGIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldnefs; dulnefs; want  
 of affection.  
**FRIGORIFICK.** *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Caufing  
 cold. A word ufed in fciences.  
*Frigorifick* atoms or particles mean thefe nitrous falts which  
 float in the air in cold weather, and occaſion freezing. *Quincy.*  
**TO FRILL.** *v. a.* [*frilleux*, French.] To quake or fliver with  
 cold. Ufed of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dift.*  
**FRINGE.** *n. f.* [*friggs*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Orna-  
 mental appendages added to drefs or furniture.  
 Thoſe offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes*  
 of his greatnefs.  
 The golden *fringe* ev'n fet the ground on flame,  
 And drew a precious trail. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*  
 The ſhadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered  
 with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, where-  
 of that which was contiguous to the ſhadow was broadest and  
 moſt luminous; and that which was remotest from it was nar-  
 rowest, and fo faint as not eaſily to be viſible. *Newton's Opt.*  
**TO FRINGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes;  
 to decorate with ornamental appendages.  
 Either ſide of the bank, *fringed* with moſt beautiful trees,  
 reſtled the ſun's darts. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Of filver wings he took a ſhining pair,  
*Fringed* with gold. *Fairfax, ſtan. 14.*  
 Here, by the ſacred bramble ting'd,  
 My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*  
**FRIPPERER.** *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in  
 old things vamped up.  
**FRIPPERY.** *n. f.* [*fripperie*, French; *frippieria*, Italian.] 1. The place where old cloaths are fold.  
 Oh, oh, monſter, we know what belongs to a *frippery*.  
*Shakespeare's Tempeſt.*  
 Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from  
 Drina to play their after-game. *Havel's Vocal Forreſt.*

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2. Old cloaths; caſt drefſes; tattered rags.  
 Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,  
 Whoſe works are e'en the *frippery* of wit;  
 From brocade is become fo bold a thief,  
 As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Jonſon.*  
 The fighting-place now ſeamens rage ſupply,  
 And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Donne.*  
 Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old  
 cloaths and *frippery* are fold. *Notes to Pope's Dunciad.*  
**TO FRISK.** *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.] 1. To leap; to skip.  
 Put water into a glaſs, and wet your finger, and draw it  
 round about the lip of the glaſs, preſſing it ſomewhat hard;  
 and after drawing it ſome few times about, it will make the  
 water *frisk* and ſprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
 The fiſh fell a *frisking* in the net. *Leſtrange's Fables.*  
 Whether every one hath experimented this troubleſome  
 intruſion of ſome *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the  
 underſtanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I  
 know not. *Locke.*  
 2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.  
 We are as twinn'd lamb, that did *frisk* i' th' fun,  
 And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,  
 Was innocence for innocence; we knew not  
 The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 About them *frisking* play'd  
 All beaſts of th' earth. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. iv.*  
 A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at eaſe  
 and pleaſure. *Leſtrange.*  
 Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,  
 Then ſerve their fury with the ruſhing male. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
 So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,  
 And beaſts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honeſt god. *Dryd.*  
 Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,  
 The *frisking* ſatyrs on the ſummits danc'd. *Addiſon.*  
 Thoſe merry blades,  
 That *frisk* it under Pindus' ſhades. *Prior.*  
 Peg faints at the found of an organ, and yet will dance and  
*frisk* at the noiſe of a bagpipe. *Arbutn. Hiſt. of John Bull.*  
 Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's iſle,  
 To catch a monkey by a wife,  
 The mimick animal amuſe;  
 They place before him gloves and ſhoes;  
 Which when the brute puts aukward on,  
 All his agility is gone:  
 In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;  
 The huntſmen ſeize the grinning prize: *Swift.*  
**FRISK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton  
 gaiety.  
**FRISKER.** *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not conſtant or  
 ſettled.  
 Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;  
 Now I will wear I cannot tell what:  
 All new faſhions be pleaſant to me:  
 Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;  
 What ſhould I do but ſet cock on the hoop? *Camden.*  
**FRISKINESS.** *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; livelineſs. A low  
 word.  
**FRISKY.** *adj.* [*frisque*, French, from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A  
 low word.  
**FRIT.** *n. f.* [Among chymiſts.] Aſhes or ſalt baked or fried  
 together with ſand. *Dift.*  
**FRITH.** *n. f.* [*fretum*, Latin.] 1. A ſtrait of the ſea where the water being confined is rough.  
 What deſperate madman then would venture o'er  
 The *frith*, or haul his cables from the ſhore? *Dryd. Virg.*  
 Batavian fleets  
 Deſraud us of the glittering finny ſwarms  
 That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our ſhores. *Thomſon.*  
 2. A kind of net. I know not whether this ſenſe be now  
 retained.  
 The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Oſe, from the  
 land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with  
 an eye-hook; where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back  
 with the ebb, are ſtopt from iſſuing out again. *Carew.*  
**FRITILLARY.** *n. f.* [*frittillaire*, French.] A plant.  
 The flower conſiſts of fix leaves, and is of the bell-shaped  
 lily flowers, pendulous, naked, and, for the moſt part, che-  
 quered: the ſtyle of the flower becomes an oblong fruit,  
 divided into three cells, and filled with flat ſeeds, lying in a  
 double row: the root conſiſts of two fleſhy knobs, for the  
 moſt part ſemi-globular, betwix which ariſes the flower-  
 ſtalk. *Miller.*  
**FRITTINANCY.** *n. f.* [from *fritinnie*, Latin.] The ſcream of  
 an infeſt, as the cricket or cicada.  
 The note or *fritinnancy* thereof is far more ſhrill than that of  
 the locuſt, and its life ſhort. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**FRITTER.** *n. f.* [*fritture*, French.] 1. A ſmall piece cut to be fried.  
 Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow ſee ye make;  
 Let Slut have one pancake for company fake. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*  
 2. A fragment; a ſmall piece. *Senſe*

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Senſe and putter! have I lived to ſtand in the taunt of one  
 that makes *fritters* of Engliſh! *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*  
 If you ſtrike a ſolid body that is brittle, as glaſs or ſugar,  
 it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but break-  
 eth all about into ſhivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the  
 preſſure, ſearching all ways, and breaking where it findeth  
 the body weakeſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 The ancient errant knights  
 Won all their ladies hearts in *fritters*;  
 And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
 To put them into amorous twitters. *Ainſworth.*  
 3. A cheeſecake; a wigg.  
**TO FRITTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cut meat into ſm ll pieces to be fried.  
 2. To break into ſmall particles or fragments.  
 Joy to great chaos! let diviſion reign!  
 My racks and tortures ſoon ſhall drive them hence,  
 Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their ſenſe. *Dunciad.*  
 How prologues into prefaces decay,  
 And theſe to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**FRIVOLOUS.** *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, Fr.] Slight;  
 trifling; of no moment.  
 It is *frivolous* to ſay we ought not to uſe bad ceremonies of  
 the church of Rome, and preſume all ſuch had as it pleaſeth  
 themſelves to diſlike. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 4.*  
 Theſe ſeem very *frivolous* and fruitleſs; for, by the breach of  
 them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spencer.*  
 She tam'd the bridled lions,  
 And ſpotted mountain pard; but ſet at nought  
 The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*  
 Thoſe things which now ſeem *frivolous* and ſlight,  
 Will be of ſerious conſequence to you,  
 When they have made you once ridiculous. *Reſcomen.*  
 All the impeachments in Greece and Rome ſeem to have  
 agreed in a notion they had of being concerned, in point of  
 honour, to condemn whatever perſon they impeach'd, how-  
 ever *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the ſummiſes,  
 wherein they were to proceed in their proofs. *Swift.*  
 I will not defend any miſtake, and do not think myſelf  
 obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbutnot.*  
**FRIVOLOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance;  
 triflingneſs.  
**FRIVOLOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without  
 weight.  
**TO FRIZLE.** *v. a.* [*frizer*, Fr.] To curl in ſhort curls like  
 nap of frieze.  
 Th' humble ſhrub  
 And buſh, with *friz'd* hair implicit. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt.*  
 They *friz'd* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Hakewill.*  
 I doſt my ſhoe, and ſwear  
 Therein I ſpy'd this yellow *friz'd* hair. *Gay's Poſtals.*  
**FRIZLER.** *n. f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes ſhort curls.  
**FRO.** *adv.* [of *pro*, Saxon.] 1. Backward; regreſſively. It is only uſed in oppoſition to the  
 word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward.  
 The Carthaginians, in all the long Punick war, having  
 ſpoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Ro-  
 mans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did  
 cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: ſo betwixt them  
 both, *to* and *fro*, there was ſcarce a native Spaniard left. *Spens.*  
 As when a heap of gather'd thorns is caſt,  
 Now *to*, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blaſt,  
 Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope's Odeſſey.*  
 2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now uſed.  
 They turn round like grindſtones,  
 Which they dig out *fro* the delves,  
 For their bairns bread, wives and ſelves. *Ben. Jonſon.*  
**FROCK.** *n. f.* [*frac*, French.] 1. A drefs; a coat.  
 That monſter, cuſtom, is angel yet in this,  
 That to the uſe of actions fair and good,  
 He likewiſe gives a *frock* or livery,  
 That aptly is put on. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and *frock* of mail  
 Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l. 129.*  
 2. A kind of cloſe coat for men.  
 I ſtrip my body of my ſhepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.*  
**FROG.** *n. f.* [*prozza*, Saxon.] 3. A kind of gown for children.  
**FROG.** *n. f.* [*prozza*, Saxon.] 1. A ſmall animal with four feet, living both by land and water,  
 and placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking  
 of beaſt and fiſh. There is likewiſe a ſmall green frog that  
 perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous.  
 Poor Tom, that eats the ſwimming *frog*, the toad, the tod-  
 pole. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Aufter is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water,  
 with which ſhall deſcend *frogs*. *Peaſham on Drawing.*  
 2. The hollow part of the horſe's hoof.  
**FROGBIT.** *n. f.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*  
**FROGFISH.** *n. f.* [*frog* and *fiſh*.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*  
**FROGGRASS.** *n. f.* [*frog* and *grafs*.] A kind of herb.  
**FROGLTUCE.** *n. f.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.  
**FROISE.** *n. f.* [from the French *froiſſer*, as the pancake is criſped

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or crimp'd in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon  
 incloſed in a pancake.  
**FRO/LICK.** *adj.* [*vrolijk*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full  
 of pranks.  
 We fairies, that do run  
 By the triple Hecate's team,  
 From the preſence of the ſun,  
 Following darkneſs like a dream,  
 Now are *frolick*. *Shakespeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.*  
 Whether, as ſome fages ſing,  
 The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,  
 Zephyr with Aurora playing,  
 As he met her once a Maying;  
 There on beds of violets blue,  
 And freſh-blown roſes wafh'd in dew,  
 Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,  
 So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*  
 Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full-grown age,  
 Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,  
 At laſt betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*  
 The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Walker.*  
**FRO/LICK.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight  
 of whim and levity.  
 He would be at his *frolick* once again,  
 And his pretentions to divinity. *Reſcomen.*  
 Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks*  
 and excuſions, was immediately accuſed of this. *Swift.*  
 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er  
 Her *frolicks*, and purſues her tail no more. *Swift.*  
**TO FRO/LICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks;  
 to play tricks of levity and gaiety.  
 Then to her new love let her go,  
 And deck her in golden array;  
 Be ſineſt at ev'ry fine ſhow,  
 And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*  
**FRO/LICKLY.** *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gaily; wildly.  
**FRO/LICKSOME.** *adj.* [from *frolick*.] Full of wild gaiety.  
**FRO/LICKSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *frolicksome*.] Wildneſs of  
 gaiety; pranks.  
**FRO/LICKSOMELY.** *adv.* [from *frolicksome*.] With wild  
 gaiety.  
**FROM.** *prep.* [*fram*, Saxon and Scottiſh.] 1. Away; noting privation.  
 Your ſlighting Zulema, this very hour  
 Will take ten thouſand ſubjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*  
 In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,  
 And took him trembling *from* his ſov'reign's ſide. *Dryden.*  
 Clariffa drew, with tempting grace,  
 A two-edg'd weapon *from* the ſhining caſe. *Pope.*  
 2. Noting reception.  
 What time would ſpare *from* ſteel receives its date. *Pope.*  
 3. Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth.  
 Thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man  
*From* animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore's Creation.*  
 The ſong began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*  
 Succeeding kings riſe *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*  
 4. Noting tranſmiſſion.  
 The meſſengers *from* our fiſter and the king. *Shakeſp.*  
 5. Noting abſtraction; vacation from.  
 I ſhall find time  
*From* this enormous ſtate, and ſeck to give  
 Loſſes their remedies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 6. With *to* following; noting ſucceſſion.  
 Theſe motions we muſt examine *from* fiſt to laſt, to find  
 out what was the form of the earth. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth.*  
 He bid her *from* time to time be comforted. *Addiſ. Spectat.*  
 7. Out of; noting emiſſion.  
 When the moſt high  
 Eternal Father, *from* his ſecret cloud  
 Amidſt, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*  
 Then pierc'd with pain, ſhe ſhook her haughty head,  
 Sigh'd *from* her inward ſoul, and thus the ſaid. *Dryd. Æn.*  
 8. Noting progreſs from premiſſes to inferences.  
 If an objection be not removed, the concluſion of expe-  
 rience *from* the time paſt to the time preſent will not be found  
 and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which  
 ſhined forth in ſome of the ancient heathens. *South's Sermons.*  
 9. Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought.  
 The king is coming, and I muſt ſpeak with him *from* the  
 bridge.—How now, Fluellen, canſt thou *from* the bridge?  
*Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 10. Out of: noting extraction.  
*From* high Meonia's rocky ſhores I came,  
 Of poor deſcent; Acetes is my name. *Addiſ. Ovid. Met.*  
 11. Becauſe of. Noting the reaſon or motive of an act or  
 effect.  
 You are good, but *from* a nobler caufe;  
*From* your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*  
 David celebrates the glory of God *from* the conſideration  
 of the greatneſs of his works. *Tillotſon, Sermon 4.*  
 We ſicken ſoon *from* her contagious care;  
 Grieve for her forrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*  
 Relaxations